

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886

NUMBER 834

—The Chicago wheat market closed this evening at the following prices: September, 77½; October, 78½; November, 80; December, 81½; May, 87½.

—Daniel Fike, of Lanark, was here yesterday.

—We learn that Mr. Fellows will return from Boston with his family.

—Mrs. J. Shaw is here on her way to Washington from a visit with friends in Wisconsin.

—Charles Whipperman is making fine improvements to A. R. Whitney's lot in Oak Wood cemetery.

—Miss Anna and Mary Boyd left yesterday to visit friends in Lanark. They will also visit in Iowa before returning home.

—W. R. Cobb, late editor-in-chief of the Sterling Gazette, now in the business department of the Chicago evening Journal, gave us a pleasant call.

—Down the river at Gus Lord's beautiful farm there was enjoyed last week a most charming picnic by the people of that neighborhood and Palmyra.

—The Sterling Gazette company is now having considerable trouble financially. Chicago papers state that application has been made by a press manufacturer requesting a receiver for the company.

—A. R. Ashley now receives guests and answers questions at the business office of the Nachusa House. Mr. Ashley has had considerable experience in the hotel business and we have no doubt will give general satisfaction.

—Hon. E. B. Washburne took a look at the Nachusa House and its rooms when here recently and expressed a desire to spend a few weeks at so desirable a hotel and so pleasant a summer resort. He thought he would return here shortly and with his family.

—The marriage of Howell and Mead at Omaha on Saturday, as announced in the papers of that city, has caused considerable talk here as the names are not exactly those of our former citizens and it is thought there may be some mistake or alias.

—An English physician says that men shouldn't crop their hair short. Hair, he says is a conductor of electricity to the brain, and if the brain fails to get electricity it will soon soften. While this may be bad news to bald headed citizens of Dixon and elsewhere it does not account for the fact that gentlemen who part their hair with a towel always engage front seats at the ballet. The English physician must, to make the matter clear, give us a diagnosis of the bald headed crain.

—D. B. Ayres has sold his harness shop and all that it contains to Carl G. Ortmyer, of the wholesale saddlery house of Ortmyer & Son, at Chicago. Mr. Ortmyer, who was here yesterday and completed the purchase, will fill up the establishment with an extensive line of goods of every variety, including not only harness and saddles, but trunks and all sorts of turf goods. D. B. Ayres, it will be a pleasure for our people to know, will continue in charge of the establishment as agent for Mr. Ortmyer.

College Notes.

School opened Tuesday morning. Teachers were encouraged by well filled classes, but during the week a number of the classes doubled the enrollment of the first day.

Miss Grace Flint goes to Cincinnati the 15th. She will take a year's course in music and elocution there.

Miss Richards, with her characteristic energy, is working up a large class in vocal music. She has drafted Prof. Wolfe for tenor in the quartette.

Mrs. Lilly was called to Lanark by the serious illness of her father.

A very pleasant social event of last week was an anniversary party at Prof. Scott's, it being just five years since they took each other for better. It was a very enjoyable evening to those present and a number of tokens of esteem were left as reminders to Mr. and Mrs. Scott of the pleasant event.

The college band has been reorganized and promises to give us some good music. Rev. Cady has been down getting acquainted with the new students. "Strangers in a strange land appreciate a little effort in that line. We hope to see Rev. Cady's face at chapel often."

The Prohibition party in many localities is big enough to smash things, even if it does the cause of temperance no good. The little matter of aiding the cause of temperance seems to have been lost sight of in the desire to smash.

—Miss Lizzie Barge left for Rockford to-day.

—Mrs. J. H. Pratt left for Oskosh this morning for a visit with her daughter.

—Mrs. Lyman Frost, of Ashton, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Alonzo Gage, in this city.

—Brought to Limerick! Gladstone will be presented with the freedom of the city when he arrives at Limerick.

—Let's see. Has any one heard from St. John and special envoy Sedwick, of the reform party, recently?

A singer named Limburger is attracting some attention in Germany. He ought to have a very strong voice.

—It is not nepotism that caused President Cleveland to give the office of Public Printer to Benedict although Mr. Cleveland is himself a Benedict.

—J. W. Wingert had a dispatch from London to-day asking the price of his horse "Frank W." Our English cousins begin to hanker after fast horses.

—Candidates for office are now ripe and plenty—a full crop this year—that does not appear to be effected by the drouth only in as much as the voters become a little dry as election day approaches. Let's irrigate.

—At the Senatorial convention in Princeton yesterday Mr. Washburne was nominated for senator, and the "former statesman," Senator Whiting, got left by a majority of ten. J. H. Miller, of Stark county, and S. Pomeroy, of Bureau, were nominated for Representatives.

—Henry, son of Judge Crabtree, is home from a visit in Minnesota. He picked a couple of ears of corn on G. B. Huntington's farm at Luverne, in Rock county, that are indicators of a good crop. The largest is thirteen inches in length; has seventeen rows of fifty-one kernels in each row.

If England gets into a sharp fight with Russia, it may afford the United States an opportunity to slip over into Canada and tie an empty bait can to the lion's tail.

Once in a while clergymen permit themselves to say very startling things. A St. Paul pastor in his sermon the other day made the following statement: "If Jesus Christ ran a carpenter shop here in this city there are full one-half of our church members who drive up to our churches in their fine carriages who would not speak to him. He could not get social recognition unless he lived in Summit-ave. or belonged to a club."

From Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins buried their infant son Monday afternoon.

There will be no prayer meeting Saturday evening as all are anticipating the concert at Compton that evening. Some of the West Brooklyn music scholars take part in the exercises.

Frank Bushey and Miss Nona Clapp were married Sept. 1st at the residence of the bride's father, Elder Brown officiating. They were congratulated by a large circle of relatives and friends. Miss Clapp's Sabbath school class having formed in line to the right of their teacher, were among the first to offer kind wishes, presenting to her, each of them, a bouquet of flowers. After the ceremony the guests were escorted, the bride and groom leading the way, to partake of an ample repast spread out in the dining hall at Mr. and Mrs. Drubels, who kindly opened their commodious house to this large company, about one hundred and twenty-five.

The attendance at the Illinois state fair Tuesday was 65,000, most of whom were school children, who went in free.

A carpenter of Buffalo, named John T. Oliver, fatally shot his wife on the street Tuesday morning. They had been separated for a year.

As \$1,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds have been received at the treasury for redemption under the recent avitation. Treasurer Jordan finds that as much money will thereby be placed in circulation as if \$7,500,000 had been called in from the bank holdings.

Wild Neill, a famous hermit of North Carolina, who owned considerable property before the war, hanged himself in his cabin near Fayetteville. He lived about 100 yards from his sister, to whom he had not spoken for twenty years until he bade her farewell.

The Clothing Manufacturers' association of New York rejected a proposition by the Knights of Labor that the lock-out be declared at an end and all strikers be taken back. Instead, notice was given that the non-union men at work would be retained at all hazards.

Gen. W. T. Harney, of St. Louis, compromised the litigation with the children of his first wife by surrendering to them the bulk of his property on payment of \$500 per month during his life. His second wife is to receive his personal property and the real estate specified in the marriage contract.

PIONEER RANCHING.

MAKING A HOME IN THE WOODS NEAR PUGET SOUND.

Clearing Away the Undergrowth—Felling a Big Cedar—Splitting Boards for a Cabin—Getting the Land Ready for the Plow—Burning Trees.

Well, young man, we will suppose you have gone west and have located a quarter section—160 acres—of bottom land in a Puget sound valley. The first thing you will probably do after locating is to erect your cabin. There is no road to your ranch; you are fortunate if there is a horse trail; and the river is too swift to navigate with a heavy load, so you cannot get sawed lumber to build it with. You gaze in wonder at the mighty trunks uprearing around you, and conclude that you are not sufficiently skilled in woodcraft to build a house out of them. The wisest course is to engage an old resident to help you.

You go together to the ground; and, your building site being selected, he sets you to work cutting underwood, while he, shouldering a (to you) strange looking implement—a board about six feet in length by about eight inches in width, slightly narrowed and rounded at one end, upon which is securely bolted on the upper side a plate of steel with a flared edge—and an ax, disappears in the undergrowth, leaving you to struggle with vine-maps—a growth peculiar to the Pacific slope. It seldom exceeds six inches in diameter, but grows so tall that, bending with its own weight, often takes root again, and, being severed, straightens with a vicious kick, sometimes severely injuring the unwary ax-man.

IN THE WOODS.

After you have been working for two or three hours, and have perhaps stopped to look in amazement at a hazel bush with a trunk as thick as your thigh, you hear a loud prolonged "Look out below," and a mighty cedar cracks, sways and falls with a crash, grinding and splintering the smaller trees beneath it. The earth trembles as from an earthquake, and for several minutes the limbs keep dropping from trees that have been grazed. Making your way to the spot, you clamber upon the trunk—no easy thing to do, for it is six or eight feet in diameter. The first thing that attracts your attention is the height at which the stump is cut—ten feet or more from the ground—with that strange-looking board sticking in a notch at a convenient height for chopping. "What! did you stand on that thing to cut the tree down?" The old resident smiles: "We call that a chopping board; you see the timber is all 'swell buttled,' so we are obliged to climb to get above the bulge. When you get used to it, you will prefer standing on a board to cutting from the ground."

SPLITTING BOARDS.

Your next task is to saw a length from your tree and split it into pieces of the required size. Taking a frow somewhat longer and heavier than is commonly used for splitting shingles, the old resident proceeds dexterously to rive these pieces into inch boards; and by nightfall you have almost enough lumber to make a 12x14 foot cabin. Owing to the difficulty of transporting lumber, nearly all farm buildings are built of split lumber, except in the immediate vicinity of a saw mill. Fir and spruce are also split as well as cedar. With a little care in dressing a tolerably comfortable and respectable looking house can be made of split lumber. Not long ago I assisted in building a house 24x34 feet. We felled a single fir tree, six feet in diameter; from this we built the entire house, lining, ceiling, flooring and all, besides furniture. From the waste there was about four months' firewood, while more than 100 feet of the top remained.

CLEARING THE GROUND.

When you have your cabin completed, with a good clay fireplace—no house is comfortable in such a moist climate without one—and a couple of months' supplies brought either in a canoe or packed on a cayuse (Indian pony) you are ready to commence clearing. The underwood and smaller trees are easily cut and piled ready for burning; then you must fell the immense spruces and firs. These may be either chopped, sawn or burned down. When burned, a horizontal hole is bored about eighteen inches in depth and two feet from the ground, with another hole bored from above to intersect it; live coals are then dropped into the upper hole, and fanned to a flame through the lower or draught hole. The interior of the tree soon becomes like a furnace; and in a few days burns down; the stump often having burned several feet below the surface. Now you have the enormous trunk—between 200 and 300 feet in length—to dispose of; this is done by boring and firing—as was done in the standing tree—at intervals of a few feet. You find the clearing very laborious; and are not long in discovering that it costs from \$50 to \$75 an acre to get the land ready for the plow; but this acre will produce on an average, 350 bushels of potatoes, seventy-five of oats, or four tons of hay, and other things in proportion.—Snohomish City Cor. Detroit Free Press.

How Maud S. Was Well Nigh Ruined.

"It is not generally known," said Mr. Hill, of the National Humane society, "that the greatest trotting horse in the world came near being ruined by cruel treatment. When George Stone, of Cincinnati, found that a Kentucky mare which he had purchased was a very speedy animal, he hired a man to train her. This man was cruel to the mare, and he made but little headway in developing her speed. She became obstinate and ugly, and not only refused to work right in the sulky, but was vicious in her stable. Luckily this blundering, cruel trainer was discharged, and William Bair employed in his stead. Like the true horseman that he is, Bair is utterly unable to treat a horse cruelly. He at once reversed the tactics of his predecessor, and began to treat the mare with kindness. She quickly responded with better behavior, and in a short time became affectionate and obedient. Whereas, her former master was afraid to go into the stall unless she was se-

curely tied, Bair taught her to pick apples out of his coat pocket. As soon as the man and beast had established these pleasant relations, good results began to appear. The mare's speed developed rapidly, and she was soon able to make the famous record of 2-10½. A year or so more of cruel treatment and Maud S. would have been ruined.—Chicago Herald.

The Burmese as Opium Eaters.

The Burmese are great consumers of opium, the first effect of which is to render them very lively and wakeful, and I have known it given to natives for that purpose by officers going long night journeys, in which they are dependent on their exertions for making a speedy expedition. The subsequent effects of opium are, however, as is well known, highly injurious, and it generally ends in killing those addicted to its use, as it is a habit, like drinking, which, when once acquired, is impossible to give up. I have photographs of opium eaters taken from life, most ghastly subjects to look at, showing the poor creatures reduced by this dreadful practice to mere walking skeletons. The opium trade is in Burmah a government monopoly and a rich source of revenue.—Burmah cor. New York Star.

AFTER MARRIAGE.

The spacious room seems bare And drear beyond compare, A man with sparse gray hair Sits grim and lonely. Brooding on sin and shame, His smirched and ruined name. Which was the most to blame? He? or she only!

When June and Winter wed They shoe Time's steeds with lead; Small wonder that she fled To love and laughter, To Life's full swirl and stir, Though years must bring to her Even a bitterer, More sordid, "After."

Only the stage-worn play! Light Love will have its way, Its own mad course, nor stay For name nor station. A woman rashly bought, Ambition coldly sought, Passion and Greed—have wrought This desolation.

—R. Armytage in The Academy.

Dying and Cleaning.

Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 748tf

Coal.

Lehigh, Lackawanna and Third Vein. Best quality, lowest prices. Full weight. Office and sheds near I. C. depot, Dixon. Buy now and save money. S. D. PORTER, Agent. L. D. PITCHER, Proprietor. 606 573w4.

Farmers and others making cherry bounce or other domestic wines will do well to call at the Pacific Coast Wine Co. and get some of their pure, unadulterated Bourbon whisky with which to fortify it, at wholesale prices. 876w2 826w1

DIXON PUMP AND PIPE WORKS.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing, such as wind-mills, mowers, wringers, sewing machines, etc. Will also do a general business in plumbing, pipe buildings for water, steam, or gas; put in new or repair old pumps. Light machinery made new and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ATKINS & BENNETT,

Water St., Watter's old stand.

The largest and cheapest assortment of Lamp goods in the city at

838w1 TILLSON & HAYDEN.

Painting and Papering.

Charles Kelly is prepared to do all sorts of work in the line of papering, painting, paper hanging, etc. 699tf.

Try the Star cigar at A. NULL'S.

Wood.

Good dry wood for sale, \$4.00 delivered. M. McROBERTS.

Ayer's Ague Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all malarial diseases, such as Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers, and disorders of the liver. Try it. The experiment will cost you nothing if a cure is not effected.

The gloomy fears, desponding views, and weariness, that many complain of, would disappear were the blood made pure and healthy before reaching the delicate vessels of the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood; thus promoting health of body and sanity of mind.

St. Louis bottle beer at A. NULL'S.

Announcements.

At the solicitation of many friends I announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of County Judge at the coming election. JAMES B. CHARTERS.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE FOR RENT. Enquire of ED. WEIBEZAHN.

FOR SALE.

A PIANO—A fine Hazelton Bro. piano, in perfect order, for sale cheap. T. S. POTTER, South Peoria St. 632 877w1

WOOD: 100 cords of No. 1 second growth dry wood. Leave orders at the barn. G. G. ROSEBROOK.

New Goods

—AT—

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER'S.

NEW CARPETS

NEW DRESS GOODS

NEW PRINTS

NEW GINGHAMS

NEW SILKS

NEW VELVETS

and PLUSHE

New Goods Every Day

—AT—

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

Very Refreshing

—ARE THE—

ELEGANT

PERFUMES

—AND—

Toilet Waters

—Sold by—

B. B. HIGGINS

C. A. TODD.

HATS BUY HATS GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS OF THE HATTER.

C. A. TODD.

S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS

(Succ. to Preston, Kean & Co.) 100 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. Solicit Deposit Accounts, Issue Interest-Bearing Certificates, and transact a General Banking Business. Foreign Exchange, Land Warrants and Scrip. Investment Securities. Send for Lists.

CHINESE LAUNDRY.

Having rented the Laundry formerly occupied by John Benjamin, I am now prepared to do all kinds of laundry work.

WING CHUNG

Corner Main and Peoria Sts

SHEET MUSIC!

We have purchased the entire stock of Sheet Music and Musical

Merchandise of J. T. Harden and added largely thereto, which we

shall sell at a large discount.

Call and examine.

T. J. HYDE & CO

UNCLE SAM NEVER TIRE

OF BUILDING BOATS TO BEAT THE
BRITISHERS.

The Mayflower Walks Away from the
Galatea from the Start, and Beats Her
Over Twelve Minutes—A Pretty Race
Well Won—Reports from the Race
Track and Diamond.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Mayflower, with
Capt. Stone, of Swampscott, at the wheel,
and Skipper Joe Ellsworth hard by to give
him points, won the first race of the series
Tuesday against the English cutter Galatea,
and manifested sailing qualities sufficient to
confirm the convictions of her advocates as to
her ability to save the America cup from
confiscation for another year at least.

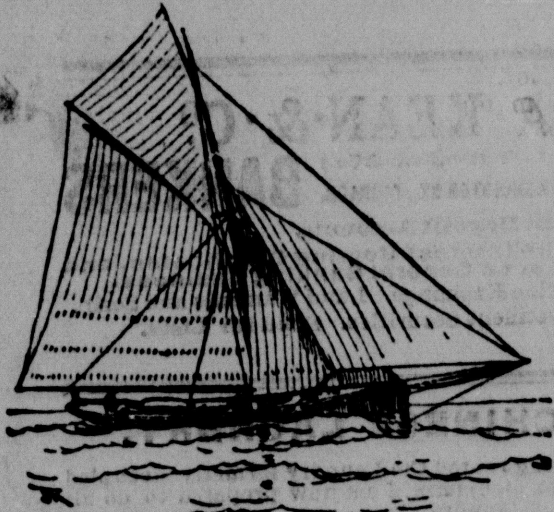


THE VICTORIOUS MAYFLOWER.

The start was made from Owlhead, a little
below Bay Ridge. All the morning a vast
fleet of yachts, numbering one hundred at
least, were beating about off the club grounds,
and far down the bay the two big sloops
tacked about until 10:30, when they headed
up the stream and laid to.

It was 10:55 before the Luckenbach "opened
her mouth," and when she did it was for no
preparatory signal, but a start outright. At
10:56:12, official time, the Galatea got over
the line under plain sails and carrying her
baby-jib top-sail, sailing almost neck-and-
neck with the Mayflower. The Mayflower
was slightly to windward, and it did not take
her long to make the best of her position. Ten
minutes afterward the Galatea went about
and headed over on the other tack for Fort
Wordsworth. The wind shifted slightly south-
ward and promised a dead-heat to buoy 10 for
the two boats, but the Mayflower hauled away
from the English cutter as though the latter
was at anchor. Off Stapleton, Staten Island,
both boats went about again and reached over
to near Coney Island point, but so far did the
Boston sloop gain in the lead that when she
entered the "14-foot-channel" near Coney
Island, the Galatea was half a mile astern.
At 12:50 the Mayflower rounded buoy 10 on
the port tack, but away to leeward of the
buoy. About ten minutes later the English
cutter rounded the buoy so close as to almost
scrape the point off her sides and headed in
the wake of the Mayflower for buoy 8½,
which she turned at 10:07:30, five and half
minutes after the Mayflower. Then both
boats made a stretch to the eastward on their
course to Sandy Hook lightship.

Below the Hook the wind freshened and the
Mayflower somewhat increased her lead. She
stood out to sea away to the eastward, head-
ing far enough to clear the Sandy Hook light-
ship without making a tack on her course
across. Under her working sails she headed
across to the "Sandy" and rounded it at
2:35:02 amid the screeching of tug and
steamer whistles and guns from the steam
yachts. The British craft followed at
2:44:13, and was greeted with a similar ovation.
Far off in the lead the Boston sloop
blew out her big balloon jib-top sail and
headed back for the point of the Hook on the
port tack with the wind nearly abeam. The
run home was a beautiful scene. About 3:30
the wind lagged, and the Mayflower's big jib
topsail dragged in the sea, but a tug or two
on the sheet hauled her in again. The



THE GALATEA.

Galatea, away off near the turning buoy,
rigged her spinnaker, but for reasons best
known to her skipper, did not set the sail. At
3:34 the Mayflower rounded buoy 8½ on the
home-stretch, followed at 3:46 by the Galatea.
A little after 4 the Mayflower broke out her
spinnaker, and created so beautiful a sight
with every stitch set and going before the
wind that all the steam craft set up a tremen-
dous howl.

All the steamers of high and low degree
made as fast as they could for buoy 15 to
whoop themselves hoarse at the finish, and no
one but an absolute pilot could have distin-
guished just where the finish was to be, so
dense was the fleet of outside craft.

Following is the official time: Start—May-
flower, 10:56:12; Galatea, 10:56:11. Finish—
Mayflower, 4:22:53; Galatea, 4:35:32. Cor-
rected time—Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea,
5:38:43.

The next race will be sailed on Thursday
next, and will be sailed over a course from
the Sandy Hook or Scotland lightship,
twenty miles to windward and back to the
lightship.

Wielders of the Willow.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The record of league
base ball games Tuesday is as follows:
At Chicago—New York 11, Chicago 13; at
Detroit—Washington 1, Detroit 4; at Kansas
City—Boston 3, Kansas City 13; at Phila-
delphia—St. Louis 0, Philadelphia 1. American
association: At Baltimore—Metropolitan
0, Baltimore 7; at Pittsburgh—Allegheny 1, St.
Louis 2; at Philadelphia—Athletic 5, Brook-

lyn 3—eleven innings; at Cincinnati—Louis-
ville 9, Cincinnati 4.

The Trotting Circuit.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8.—At the races
at Hampden park Tuesday Lady Whitefoot
took first money in the 2:33 class, Queen
Wilkes second; best time, 2:26. Charles
Hilton won the 2:21 race in three straight
heats, Bessie Sheridan second; best time,
2:22½.

Running Races at Sheephead Bay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The winners at
Sheephead Bay Tuesday were: Little Minch
¾ mile, 1:15; Becky B., 1 mile, 1:41½; Con-
nema, ¾ mile, 1:15½; Jim Douglas, 1½
miles, 1:55½; Lucky B., 1½ miles, 2:40½;
Frona, 1½ miles on turf track, 1:58½.

ALEXANDER DEPARTS.

Close of the Career of the Bulgarian
Prince—Russia Very Amiable.

SOFIA, Sept. 8.—Prince Alexander formally
abdicated the throne Tuesday. Stambuloff,
Karaveloff and Mutkuroff constitute the
regency appointed to administer the affairs of
the Bulgarian government pending the elec-
tion of Prince Alexander's successor. The
cabinet resigned Tuesday and a new ministry
was immediately formed, composed as fol-
lows:

Premier and minister of the interior, M.
Radassaloff; minister of foreign affairs, M.
Nacevics; minister of finance, M. Gueshoff;
minister of justice, M. Starloff; minister of
education, M. Ivachoff; minister of war,
M. Nicolaleff.

Prince Alexander has started for the fron-
tier.

The Russian consuls have received a reply
from St. Petersburg to the demands of the
Bulgarian notables, in which the Russian
government agrees to all the principal points
set forth in the list of demands, and further
declares the intention of the czar's govern-
ment to notify the great powers of its ac-
ceptance of these engagements. Russia also
said that she was ready and willing to give
guarantees of the independence of Bulgaria
the moment Prince Alexander departed from
that country.

Upon receipt of the reply of Russia the
Bulgarian government addressed to the pow-
ers signatory to the treaty of Berlin, a de-
mand that they guarantee the fulfillment
of Russia's promises.

The Bulgarian notables demanded that
Russia allow the Bulgarian assembly to elect
Alexander's successor, guarantee Bulgaria's
independence and grant her a loan.

The commandant of the garrison at Widin
has telegraphed that he is ready to march to
Sofia at a moment's notice to suppress any
Bulgarian cabinet acquiescing in the abdic-
ation of Prince Alexander.

A CRASH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Twenty Men Caught in the Debris—
Seven Injured, Three Fatally.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8.—A very seri-
ous accident occurred here Tuesday after-
noon, by which several men may lose their
lives. Work had just begun on the old
Young Men's Christian Association building,
preparatory to replacing it with a new struc-
ture, and a force of men was at work.
Twenty-one of them were on the upper tier of
joists when the support on the inner wall
gave way, precipitating them all to the floor
below, a distance of twenty feet. Seven of
them were caught in the falling debris and
badly injured, as follows:

Albert Schumacher, one of the con-
tractors, skull fractured; Henry Schu-
macher, ankle broken; Henry Miller,
leg broken and internal injuries; B.
Dorleth, collar bone broken and internal in-
juries; Lew Fisher, scalp injury; OI Warren,
left hip mashed; Gus Alexander, spinal in-
jury.

Of these, Albert Schumacher, Miller, Dor-
leth and Warren, it is feared, will die.

WENT OFF WITH A GREEK.

An Indianapolis Man's Wife Takes the
elopement Fever.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8.—The wife of
William E. Stuart, veterinary surgeon, and
Benjamin Greek, pump manufacturer, dis-
appeared simultaneously a few days ago. It
has since transpired that they eloped and
went to Louisville. Stuart followed them and
found his wife there and Greek in Jefferson-
ville. He made an attempt to kill Greek, but
failed. Stuart has returned. "I went there,"
said Stuart, "with the intention of killing
Greek on sight, but as soon as he saw me he
ran down the street yelling 'Murder' with me
after him. It was fortunate for him that I
did not get within distance of him, for I
would have killed him. This is a terrible
blow to me, for my two children—boys aged
14 and 16—are old enough to know and realize
their mother's disgrace." Mutual friends here
are now making an effort to reconcile Stuart
and wife.

Buried in a Gravel Pit.

LIGONIER, Ind., Sept. 8.—The Lake Shore
& Michigan Southern Railroad company has
been prospecting in this neighborhood for
some time in search of gravel, sinking numer-
ous shafts. Tuesday, while working near
town in a shaft thirty-eight feet deep, the
sides caved in, covering up Augustus Flour-
key, and he is now at the bottom of the pit,
with at least twenty feet of gravel on top of
him. The man is undoubtedly dead, but re-
lays of men are kept constantly at work en-
deavoring to reach him, while the scene of
the disaster is being visited by hundreds of
people. The unfortunate man is married and
has one child.

An Item from Mexico.

MEXICO, Sept. 8.—A courier just arrived
from Guadalajara reports that twelve bandits
entered the house of Don Miguel Tepez,
a wealthy citizen in the suburbs, and stole all
the valuable jewelry and money available
and then stabbed Tepez and his wife to death.
In the same city two Mexicans were fighting
when the son of one of the men, only 10 years
of age, slipped up and cut his father's ad-
versary so that he was disembowled. The boy
stabbed the prostrate man to the heart, while
his father clapped his hands, and after the
deed caught his son in his arms and covered
him with kisses. The boy is in jail.

Compromised for Three Thousand.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 8.—Frank Felker,
who was injured a year ago in a Wabash wreck,
in this city, has received a check for \$3,000,
which he accepted as a compromise. He was
injured for life.

VERMONT VOTES,

AND THE RETURNS COME IN AS THEY
USUALLY DO.

Edmunds Seems Pretty Solid—Arkansas
Also Speaks in Her Wonted Manner—
Morrison Unanimously Renominated—
Bragg's District Still on the Ragged
Edge—Anti-Saloon Republicans.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 8.—
Returns from thirty-one towns give Ormsbee
(Rep.) 5,852, and Shurtleff (Dem.) 3,554 votes
for governor. In the First district Stewart
(Rep.) is elected to congress by 2,070 votes to
1,311 for Brigham (Dem.)

In the Second district Grout (Rep.) is elected
to congress by 3,339 votes, to 1,644 for Folsom
(Dem.) Returns are slow. Reports from
twenty-five towns show that only one is anti-
Edmunds. In two there is no choice. Twenty-
two are for Edmunds. Six towns remain to
be heard from on this point.

LATER.—Further returns from the First
district give Stewart 3,375 and Brigham 1,690
votes, and from the Second district Grout
3,530 and Folsom 2,914 votes. In sixty-four
towns Ormsbee has 11,855 votes to 6,192 for
Shurtleff.

In forty-two towns Edmunds representa-
tives are returned; in three, anti-Edmunds;
in four there is no choice; from seventeen
there is as yet no return.

LATEST.—Ninety-two towns give Ormsbee
18,038; Shurtleff, 8,671. Out of these ninety-
two towns seventy-five choose Edmunds dele-
gates.

Morrison Renominated by Acclamation.

GREENVILLE, Ills., Sept. 8.—The Demo-
cratic convention of the Eighteenth congres-
sional district was held here Tuesday. It was
the largest gathering of the kind ever held in
this district and probably in Illinois. William
R. Morrison was unanimously nominated. On
being escorted to the convention hall, Mr.
Morrison returned thanks, and in a speech of
about fifteen minutes argued economic ques-
tions on the lines laid down in his tariff meas-
ure introduced at the last session of congress.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The following congres-
sional nominations were reported Tuesday:
Democratic—Ninth Illinois, John M. Glover;
Seventh Ohio, J. E. Campbell; Fifth Wiscon-
sin, T. R. Hudd; Iowa, George Wilmot.
Republican—Eleventh Illinois, W. W. Gest;
Eighteenth Ohio, William McKinley;
Eleventh Indiana, George W. Steele. Pro-
hibition—First Maryland, L. S. Nelson; Sec-
ond, P. G. Zouck; third, D. W. Glass; Fourth,
Eugene Levering; Fifth, C. M. Robinson.

Anti-Saloon Republicans.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The anti-
saloon Republican state convention here
Tuesday adopted resolutions against a third
party and calling on the Republicans to em-
brace Prohibition principles. Delegates were
chosen to the Chicago anti-saloon convention
on September 16. The Rev. George H. Ball,
of Buffalo, was chosen president of the con-
vention. The delegates represented thirteen
counties of the state. Gen. Conway, of Brook-
lyn; Judge Noah Davis, of New York, and
Thomas L. James, ex-postmaster-general,
were the best known men present, and they
were chosen on the committee to go to
Chicago.

The Election in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8.—Returns from
the election throughout the state come in very
slowly. Enough is known, however, to
guarantee the Democratic ticket 25,000 ma-
jority. In this county the count progresses
very slowly on account of the great variety
of tickets used, but it is believed the Demo-
crats have elected their entire ticket by 1,000
to 2,000 majority. The result is largely at-
tributable to accessions from the colored peo-
ple. The election was very orderly, and no
disturbance was reported at the polls any-
where.

No Choice in Bragg's District.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 8.—The Second
district Democratic convention met at 9
o'clock Tuesday morning. Ten ballots were
taken without any change, when the conven-
tion adjourned until 3 p. m. In the afternoon
a number of other ballots were taken with
the same result, after which the convention
adjourned for the day.

Bringing the Banks to Taw.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 8.—Some of the
national banks have been very tardy in
forwarding reports of their condition in re-
sponse to calls made by the controller of the
currency, and it appears that for a long time
past the penalty of \$100 a day for such de-
fault has not been imposed. Some of the
habitual delinquents among the banks are
again behind-hand on the call made for the
27th of August, and the controller has de-
cided to impose the penalty in a sufficient
number of cases to establish a precedent and
on future calls the banks will be notified of
the strict enforcement of the law and the
penalties in every case of neglect.

Philadelphia Municipal Crookedness.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—In Tuesday's ses-
sion of the committee which is investigating
the charges against Mayor Smith, there was
considerable evidence offered to show loose-
ness and irregularity in the matter of keeping
officers on the police pay-rolls who were not
engaged in any duty. Immediately upon
coming from the investigation Tuesday after-
noon, Howard March, the mayor's chief
clerk, tendered his resignation in writing. It
is understood that the mayor requested Mr.
March's resignation.

The New Minister to Mexico.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 8.—Judge Man-
ning, the newly appointed minister to Mex-
ico, writes to a friend in this city saying that
he is now at White Sulphur Springs, await-
ing the arrival of his commission; that as
soon as he receives it he intends going to
Louisiana to prepare for his departure for his
new post of duty. The appointment was an-
nounced Tuesday.

Fatal Result of a Scuffle.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 8.—Willie Conners
and Jerry McCarty are two youngsters in the
employ of the Panhandle. While scuffling
Tuesday morning Conners was accidentally
cut over the heart by McCarty and died in
less than fifteen minutes. The boys have been
playmates from childhood, and belong to two
of the most prominent Irish families.

Roman Catholics on a Pilgrimage.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7.—A Roman Cath-
olic pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne de
Beaupre in Canada, started thence from this
city Tuesday under the direction of Rev.

Father Masson, parish priest at Danville, Que-
bec. Accessions to the ranks are expected
along the road.

Railway Bought for Half a Million.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Sept. 8.—The Havana
branch of the Wabash railway, known as the
Champaign, Havana & Western, was sold
Tuesday for \$500,000. It was bought by
Anthony J. Thomas, of Indianapolis, as
trustee for the bondholders.

Official Personals.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 8.—Secretary
Lamar has gone to New England for a vaca-
tion of several weeks.

Secretary Bayard still sticks to his desk at
the state department, and will probably not
start on his vacation for several weeks. He
will then go to Saratoga Springs.

Gen. Black, commissioner of pensions, has
accepted an invitation to attend the annual
reunion of the society of the Army of Tennes-
see at Rock Island, Ills., on the 15th inst. and
at the banquet to respond to the toast "Our
Country and our Flag."

Meeting of Railway Mail Clerks.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 8.—The twelfth
annual session of the United States Railway
Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association,
opened here Tuesday. A. W. Buttricks, of
New Haven, president, presiding. First
Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson was
present at the opening and delivered a
pleasant address of welcome. Routine
business and questions of interest to the
association were discussed.

To Regulate

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY is
warranted not to contain a single par-
ticle of Mercury or any injurious sub-
stance, but is purely vegetable.

It will Cure all Diseases caused
by Derangement of the Liver,
Kidneys and Stomach.

If your Liver is out of order, then your
whole system is deranged. The blood is
impure, the breath offensive, you have
headache, feel languid, dispirited and
nervous. To prevent a more serious con-
dition, take at once Simmons

LIVER REGULATOR. If you lead a
sedentary life, or suffer with
Kidney Affections, avoid
stimulants and take Simmons Liver Regulator
Sure to relieve.

If you have eaten anything hard of
digestion, or feel heavy after meals or
sleepless at night, take a dose and you
will feel relieved and sleep pleasantly.

If you are a miserable sufferer with
Constipation, Dyspepsia and
Biliousness, seek relief at once in
Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not
require continual dosing, and costs but a
trifle. It will cure you.

If you wake up in the morning with a
bitter, bad taste in your mouth,
TAKE Simmons Liver Regulator. It cor-
rects the Bilious Stomach, sweetens
the Breath, and cleanses the Furred
Tongue. Children often need some safe Cathar-
tic and Tonic to avert approaching sickness.
Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve Colic, Head-
ache, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Dysentery, and
the Complaints incident to Childhood.

At any time you feel your system needs
cleansing, toning, regulating without violent
purgings, or stimulating without intoxi-
cating, take

Simmons Liver Regulator.

PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PRICE \$1.00.

For Instant Use

As a reliable remedy, in cases of Croup,
Whooping Cough, or sudden Colds,
and for the prompt relief and cure of
throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. E. G. Edgerly,
Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes: "I consider
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important
remedy for home use. I have tested its
curative power, in my family, many
times during the past thirty years, and
have never known it to fail. It will re-
lieve the most serious affections of the
throat and lungs, whether in children or
adults." John H. Stoddard, Petersburg,
Va., writes: "I have never found a medi-
cine equal to

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

for the prompt relief of throat and lung
diseases peculiar to children. I consider
it an absolute cure for all such affections,
and am never without it in the house." Mrs.
L. E. Herman, 187 Mercer st., Jersey
City, writes: "I have always found
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral useful in my fam-
ily." B. T. Johnson, Mt. Savage, Md.,
writes: "For the speedy cure of sudden
Colds, and for the relief of children af-
fected with Croup, I have never found any-
thing equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
It is the most potent of all the remedies I
have ever used." W. H. Stickler, Terre
Haute, Ind., writes: "Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral cured my wife of a severe lung
affection, supposed to be Quick Con-
sumption. We now regard the Pectoral
as a household necessity." E. M. Breck-
enridge, Brainerd, Minn., writes: "I
am subject to Bronchitis, and, wherever I
go, am always sure to have a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

with me. It is without a rival for the cure
of bronchial affections."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
For sale by all Druggists.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to
Simmons & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive
free, full information about work which
they can do, and live at home, that will pay
them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have
earned over \$50 in a day. Either sex, young or old, capital
not required. You are started free. Those who start at once
are absolutely sure of a snug little fortune. All is now.



M. CAHILL,

The Tailor

And dealer in

WOOLENS.

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank,
Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is re-
ceiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign
and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.



C. C. GODFREY

—Dealer in—

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

Finest line of

Canned Goods

IN THE CITY.

Choice Brands Tobacco and Cigars

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MAIN STREET, DIXON.

INSURANCE.

LEADING COMPANIES.

Fire and Accident

J. V. THOMAS

Opera Block, Dixon.

JOHN GUTHRIE,

Architect and Builder.

Plans and specifications for all kinds of
building furnished on short notice.
Terms Reasonable. Address, Dixon, Ill.
inois. Residence in north Dixon, near
residence of E. C. Sickels.

John Guthrie

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC RULE
Governing all Athletic Sports. Together with
the largest Illustrated Catalogue of Sports
Goods ever offered, mailed for 25c, which
is allowed to the purchaser of goods to the
amount of \$1 and upward. A. G. SPALDING
& BROS., Chicago, or 241 Broadway, N. Y.

BABY CARRIAGES

SENT C. O. D.
ONE OR MORE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.
I PAY all express charges to all points within 300
miles. 1,000 carriages to select from. Send two cent
stamp for illustrated catalogue. Mention this paper.
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221 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine
this paper, or obtain estimates
on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at
45 to 49 Randolph St.
the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

THEIR DAILY SHAKE

GETTING MONOTONOUS TO THE PEOPLE OF CHARLESTON.

Business Picking Up and Work Begun on the Wrecks—Six Additional Deaths—A Word for the Press Gang—Nearly \$100,000 for Relief—Indiana and New Hampshire Shaken.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 8.—There were slight shocks here at irregular intervals of from one to three hours all Tuesday. The most distinct ones were just before 7 and at 10:32 o'clock a. m. At some places the men at work tearing down buildings and occupying delicate, if not dangerous, positions paused and looked significantly at each other, but no interruption was experienced and no panics ensued. In looking back over the terrific and destructive shocks of a week ago the inhabitants are content to regard present shakes as harmless in comparison, and declare it will take very positive quakes to cause fear.

At 3:25 p. m., while the rain was drizzling down in disagreeable quantities, an immense crowd of sufferers, all colored, gathered in front of the supply warehouse and clamored for their rations. They were a pitiable lot of people—ragged, gaunt and sad. The rations consist of a half pound of pickled pork, quarter of a pound of tea, half a pound of rice, quarter pound each of sugar and coffee, half pint syrup and a loaf of bread or pound of crackers.

Six deaths were reported Tuesday from the effects of the quakes. They were Isabella Grant, colored, 1 month old; Julius Irwin, colored, 5 months old; W. F. Thompson, colored, 35 years; Mrs. Tennill Burrows, white, 57 years; Ella Knocks, colored, 4 years; Mary Jane Smalls, colored, 6 years.

Seven births, four black and three white, including twins, have been reported during the week. The health officers say there have been several more, however.

Up to 7 p. m. the contributions received from different parts of the country for earthquake sufferers were \$97,987, \$230,000 of which came from the treasurer of the New York chamber of commerce and \$15,000 from Drexel & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia. The following committee has, in accordance with request of the city council, assumed charge of the finances and will receive and distribute moneys for sufferers: W. L. Campbell, city treasurer; W. A. Courtenay, mayor; Francis S. Rogers, and A. W. Taft. Mayor Courtenay, who arrived Tuesday, was at work in the afternoon systematizing work of alleviating the suffering of the people and clearing away debris, etc. He will issue an address to the citizens and point out the duty of the hour.

Rain, which began falling at 2 p. m., drenching the insecurely covered campers, ceased falling at 7. The moon came out brightly and the sky was clear and cheerful.

At 9:54 o'clock Tuesday night one week had elapsed since the first destructive earthquake shock visited Charleston. None but natives can ever appreciate the horror of the seven days, nor comprehend the demolition of the city at this time. The bravest men of South Carolina have been as completely demoralized as the weakest women. It has been demonstrated that the common chivalry of man does not apply to emergencies of earthquakes, and that no rule of gallantry or courage known can be utilized or depended upon in events like those which have transpired during the past week. The brave and weak, the white and black, the good and wicked people, have all fared alike, and have been upon the same level. Everybody has appreciated most thoroughly that "fellow feeling which makes us wondrous kind," and will continue to do so in a moderate degree for weeks to come.

Charleston is in ruins, but she is not so demoralized as she has been. There has been a steady growth of confidence for two days, and the people begin to see the silver lining. The work of clearing away debris, which has employed the minds and bodies of men, has done much toward restoring confidence and bringing about a better condition of the public pulse. It will take three weeks to clear away accumulated debris, and buildings will be in the process of being torn down for months yet, as the first estimate that more than half of the brick structures and one-fourth of all buildings here will have to be torn down seems to have been wisely made. More new building material is in the streets at this time—material for repairing only—than has been seen here during the past year, and more will be used during the next six months, if a very large proportion of the city is rebuilt, than has been used for a half century.

Strong as the pictures have been drawn of the destruction done by the quake, the United Press reporter has not seen any material exaggeration. The correspondents and local press men have confined their descriptions to facts, for the reason that they have had enough of facts and no need of fiction or fancy. And the facilities for collecting and forwarding the facts have been very deficient. The street car service has been badly deranged and is disorganized now. The telegraph service was ruined. There were no messengers, few available hacks, and the only way left for the news producers was to walk, walk, walk and write, write, write. For sixty hours it was not a question of how much could be written, but how much could be gotten out by wire. The best newspaper talent the country affords has been here, and in reviewing the week's work no class deserve more praise than the one which has withstood hardships of almost continuous running with little sleep and little to eat, and which was expected to reproduce a faithful picture to the world of a catastrophe which was beyond the power of pen description. On one or two nights when the correspondents have had to sleep out-doors, they have been the recipients of many kindnesses proffered by citizens. Several times the correspondents were visited by ladies, who insisted on sharing blankets, coffee and sympathy. Such generosity and self-sacrifice has not been known since the war and is seldom seen anywhere under any circumstances.

Some surprise but a great deal of pride is expressed by the average Charleston man at the escape of the custom house building. This structure of granite is much the handsomest and most valuable of any in the city. An examination by government officers fails to reveal any serious injury. The quakes appear to have moved this building about an inch, and the only effect noticeable is in a very few cracks at the joints, or rather gaps between the granite blocks.

The nearly all ones to guests

rooms are suitable for occupation. The plastering being off and the furniture dusty and dirty, most of them are now being renovated and have the carpets up and the floors bare. The hotel service is yet very defective. Traveling men have begun to come into the city. There are a good many visitors here and signs are appearing of renewal of the ordinary activity of Charleston.

An Ungracious Council.
RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 8.—The action of the city council in refusing by a vote of fourteen to nine to appropriate \$5,000 for the aid of the Charleston sufferers is severely commented on by all classes of citizens. The decision of the council was a great surprise, especially as a full meeting of tax-paying citizens held at the call of the chamber of commerce, had requested by a series of resolutions that the city donate \$5,000 or \$10,000. It was openly stated Tuesday that a public meeting will be held to denounce the council for its action.

Subscriptions Opened in London.
LONDON, Sept. 8.—The lord mayor of London has opened a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquakes in Charleston, S. C.

INDIANA HAS A SHAKE.
A Terrible Jar Given to Evansville—Jasper Vibrates.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 8.—At 1:43 Tuesday morning Evansville was visited by an earthquake, the effect being much more pronounced than either of the previous ones. There was a terrible jar of perhaps twelve seconds' duration, followed by a crash as of some ponderous weight being dropped from a height. The scare among the citizens was great. The Journal office printers all rushed for the roof, and the Courier men left hats and coats behind in a mad stampede for the street. At the hotels guests were tossed about rudely, and for a few moments a panic was imminent. Jack Nolan, an operator, jumped from a side window and was slightly injured.

JASPER, Ind., Sept. 8.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at a few minutes before 2 Tuesday morning. It shook buildings like the firing of heavy artillery. The vibrations continued but a few seconds. A rumbling sound, sounding like distant thunder, accompanied the shock.

A Quake in New Hampshire.
CONTOCOOK, N. H., Sept. 8.—Many persons here report having felt an earthquake shock Monday evening about 8 o'clock. Just previous to the time mentioned a brilliant meteor, apparently a foot in diameter, was seen in the east.

THE SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.
It Ends a Twenty-Five Year War—Probable Disposal of the Captives.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 8.—General satisfaction was expressed at the war department Tuesday upon the receipt of the news of Geronimo's surrender. Great praise is bestowed upon Gen. Miles for the excellent conduct of the campaign. Adj. Gen. Drum, speaking of Geronimo's capture, said it was the end of a war running with brief intermissions through twenty-five years. The general was not prepared to say what disposition would be made of the captives, but certainly, he said, nothing would be done in the matter until the president's wishes were known.

The opinion prevails in some quarters that the Indians will be transferred to the custody of the interior department for a time and that Geronimo and his lieutenants will ultimately be surrendered to the civil authorities of Arizona and put on trial for murder, with a result that would require little effort to guess. An officer of high rank, however, inclines to the belief that the president will never consent to surrender Geronimo to the civil authorities, but will order his trial by court-martial, if it should be regarded as proper to try him at all.

CONFLICT IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Battle Between White and Black Coal-Hiers—A Number Wounded.

COSHOCOTON, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Word has just reached here of a serious conflict Tuesday night between the black and white miners at the Franklin coal mines. Twenty shots were exchanged. The sheriff is now rallying a posse to go to the scene of the trouble. The trouble has arisen on account of the black miners superseding the whites, who have been out on a strike since April 15. Detectives are now guarding the mines and chutes. A number of miners on both sides were injured, but how seriously could not be ascertained.

Federation of Coal Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—There were fifty delegates in attendance upon the national federation of coal miners at its first annual session, Tuesday, from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. One of the Pennsylvania delegates also held proxies for Maryland and Virginia. John McBride, of Ohio, was made permanent chairman. The report of Secretary Evans stated that the organization had been very beneficial to the miners, maintaining a schedule of prices that would remain in force until next May. The secretary favored trades unions and did not approve of the federation losing its identity by merging with the Knights of Labor.

Treasurer Daniel McLaughlin, of Illinois, reported receipts \$2,500; disbursements \$1,000. Beyond appointment of committees no business was transacted.

A Threat to Resist Evictions.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the National League Mr. O'Brien announced that the league had received from America during the last three weeks £3,000. Mr. Kenney, M. P., followed Mr. O'Brien in a long speech, in which he said: "On no condition will we allow our fellow countrymen to be thrown out upon the roadside during the coming winter. We will oppose all attempts to enforce evictions by every lawful means, and if these shall prove of no avail we will resort to other measures which can not possibly fail, if Mr. Parnell's bill is rejected by parliament."

Mrs. Cleveland Charmed.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The presidential party left the Stephens house at Lake Placid at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, and after a drive of twenty-seven miles in something less than five hours arrived at this place at noon. During their three days' drive the party have traveled ninety-four miles.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom express themselves as being charmed with the scenery and especially delighted with the views at the cascade in the neighborhood of Wilmington Notch.

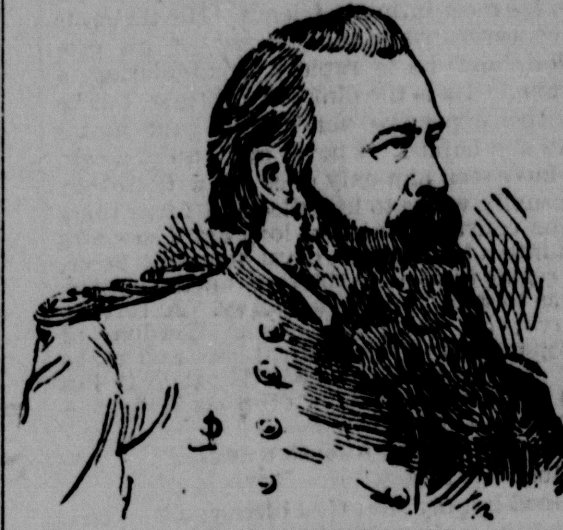
Reduction of Trans-Continental Rates.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—A reduction of rates is announced by the Pacific coast agents of the Trans-Continental lines of 50 per cent. with the minimum 50 cents per 100 pounds to Chicago and St. Louis. This reduction was caused by the lively opposition of the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Canadian Pacific railway company. The reduced rates are guaranteed up to Saturday next.

The Missing Mrs. Schilling.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A telegram from Montreal Tuesday stated that Mrs. Victoria Schilling is not in the convent of the Sacred Heart there. Miss Pauline Hall, however, reiterates her statement that Mrs. Schilling went to the convent, whether she remained there or not. It is generally accepted as a fact the lady will eventually re-enter her father's household.

Congressman Randall Recovering.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 8.—A private telegram from Berwin, Mr. Randall's summer residence, says that the congressman is rapidly recovering, and in a few days will be entirely restored to his usual good health. His illness is the result of a cold, taken by exposure to the night air. Reports about his condition were, it is said, exaggerated.

ANOTHER VETERAN PASSES AWAY.

Col. C. M. Braze, of Rockford, Ill., Goes to His Rest.



COL. C. M. BRAZE.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 8.—Col. C. M. Braze, a prominent citizen and lawyer, died at an early hour Monday, at his home, of brain trouble brought about by an injury he sustained three months ago by falling from his carriage. He was born in Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., March 10, 1832, being the youngest son of Andrew Braze. He was left an orphan at an early age, and lived during his youthful years with an uncle at Lockport. He came to this city about 1853, read law, and was admitted to the bar, in 1860. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as lieutenant of Company C, Seventy-fourth Illinois regiment, and served with distinction until the close of the rebellion, serving during the latter portion of his soldier life as assistant acting quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland. He was married twice, his first wife dying in 1883. He married a second time in 1884, and leaves three children by the first wife.

SLAUGHTERED HIS CHILDREN.

The Awful Crime of an Alabama Colored Man.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 8.—A special from Gadsden, Ala., gives details of an awful crime which has just come to light there. Gabe Watts, a colored man, lived about two miles from that place with three children, aged 10, 12, and 13 years respectively. He had often stated that he was tired of supporting children, but would not allow them to work for any one, and seemed to have a horror of letting them be bound out to white farmers. A few nights ago he procured a heavy wooden club and while they slept he brained them with the bludgeon. Thinking they were all dead, he covered their forms with old quilts and set them on fire. The light of the fire attracted the attention of two men passing by the house, who bravely entered the burning building and dragged the bodies of the three children from the flames. Two of them were dead and the third has a fractured skull and can not recover. Watts is in jail and has made a full confession of his awful deed.

Died of Undoubted Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The autopsy on the body of Engineer Gourley of the steamship Alvo from the West Indies, who died in the hospital Monday night of what seemed to be yellow fever, was held Tuesday by Dr. Taylor, of the sanitary bureau, and his assistants. Dr. Taylor pronounces the case to have been undoubtedly one of yellow fever.

Destructive Hall-Storm in Paris.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—A cable despatch speaks of a hall-storm accompanied by high wind, which recently prevailed in and around Paris. The loss of glass and gardens is estimated at \$1,000,000. Trees, shrubbery, fences and barns were blown over by the force of the wind.

Ex-Senator Baxter Dead.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 7.—William Baxter, ex-United States senator and congressman from this district, and author of the famous Baxter temperance law, died at 7 o'clock Monday night. He was aged 65, and was born in England.

Stole a Quarter of a Million.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—Thomas F. Plunkett, treasurer of the Union Manufacturing company, is missing. He is said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$250,000 to various companies with which he was connected.

A Commercial Honor to Minister Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Hon. George H. Pendleton was elected to honorary membership in the chamber of commerce at the meeting of the board of directors Tuesday.

A Concession to Parnell.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The government has decided to give Parnell two days of next week in which to discuss his proposed bill for the prevention of evictions in Ireland.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.
On the board of trade to-day the following prices in grain and provisions were made: Wheat—No. 2 September, opened 76½c closed 75½c. October, opened 78c, closed 77½c. November, opened 79½c, closed 79½c. Corn—No. 2 September, opened 40½c, closed 39½c. October, opened 42½c, closed 41¾c. Oats—No. 2 September, opened 29½c, closed 29½c. November, opened 29½c, closed 29½c. Pork—September, opened \$10.25 nominal, closed \$10.15 asked; October, opened \$10.27½, closed \$10.15 asked; November, opened \$10.12½, closed \$10.02½ nominal. Lard—September, opened \$7.25 nominal, closed \$7.25 nominal. Live stock—The Union stock yards reports the following range of prices: Hogs—Market opened fairly active and firm with prices 5c higher; light grades, \$3.80@4.25; rough packing, \$4.10@4.50; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4.05@5.15.

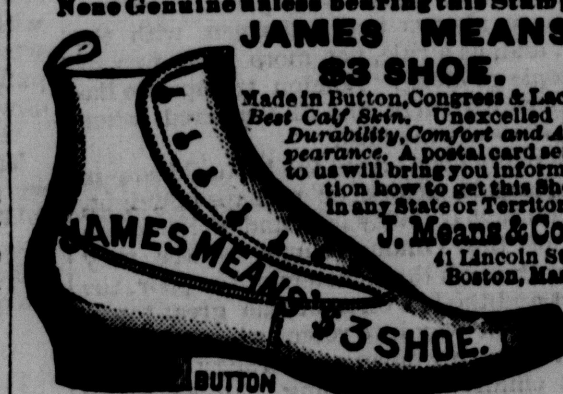
Produce: Butter—Choice to fancy creamery, 23½c per lb; good dairy, 18½c; packing, 17½c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 12½c@13c per doz. Poultry—Spring chickens, 9½c@10c per lb; old hens, 8½c; spring ducks, 8c; prairie chickens, \$4.00@4.50 per doz. New potatoes—\$1.65@1.85 per bbl. Apples—Green, 75c@80c per bbl.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.
Wheat—No. 1 red state, 82½c; No. 1 white do, 80c; No. 2 red winter, October, 88½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 51c; do September 51c; do October, 51½c. Oats—No. 2 white state, 35c; No. 1 do, 43½c. Rye—Dull. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; new, \$11.25@11.50. Lard—\$1.50, September; \$7.15, October.

I have carefully looked around me for some of those fair maids of the shore you read of in correspondence. But up to date none have arrived. The average girl wears canvas shoes rusted by the brine, an old sear-sucker dress, a hat mashed down on the south side, mashed up on the north, bruised, bent, broken and maltreated on the other two sides, and she digs a hole in the sand, falls into it, puts on blue glasses and fights flies and reads dime novels. There is nothing jaunty—nothing picturesque—nothing to admire in the careless manner in which she raises a No. 5 shoe and kicks viciously at an inquisitive fly.—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

Distress After Eating
will not be experienced if a half-teaspoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator is taken. It is as good as a glass of wine after a hearty meal to ensure good digestion, and is so used by many. Does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, and, unlike any other medicine, when its use is discontinued, the system is not left constipated.

Ask your retailer for the Original \$3 Shoe. Beware of imitations.



This shoe stands higher in the estimation of wearers than any other in the world. Thousands who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.

Hack Line
—TO—
ANY PART OF THE CITY
Alonzo Gage

Desires to inform his friends that orders for hacks to any part of the city; for parties and funerals will receive prompt attention. Hacks make Charles Cupp is now driving for another firm, and therefore orders given him do not reach me.

JOB PRINTING

THE TELEGRAPH HAS A COMPLETE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, STEAM PRESSES, A GREAT VARIETY OF TYPE AND FACILITIES WHICH FEW OFFICES POSSESS FOR DOING GOOD WORK ON SHORT NOTICE.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS FOR LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, NOTE HEADS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, HAND BILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, RECEIPTS, CARDS, PROGRAMS AND INDEED EVERY VARIETY OF PRINTING

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ISAAC MEANS,

STILL ON DECK.

At the Old Stand, where you will find

COAL

Salt, Lime.

DRY WOOD

Etc., which he sells as LOW AS THE LOWEST, and of

FIRST QUALITY

GIVE ME A CALL.

ISAAC MEANS.

Flour & Feed store

Having purchased from Jon E. Moyer his stock of Flour and Feed, I am now prepared to furnish all kinds of

FLOUR AND FEED

ALSO LIME, BAILED HAY AND OIL MEAL

Prices Reasonable.

PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

JOHN A. DEETER.

PARIS

STEAM LAUNDRY!

226 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Benjamin Brothers, Proprietors.

Orders left at Todd's Store, Dixon, will receive prompt attention, at home prices, express free.

A.C. & E. F. Benjamin

IMMUNITY FROM ANNOYANCE

"PEARL TOP" LAMP CHIMNEY

Pat. Oct. 30th, 1883.

Made only of the finest and best quality of glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright glass.

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Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.

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GIVE US A CALL

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.		
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.		
TRAINS GOING EAST.		
Sterling Passenger	7:02	A. M.
Pacific Express	10:52	"
Marshalltown Passenger	2:05	P.
Leaves	2:20	"
Denver Passenger	3:10	A. M.
Freight	5:57	P. M.
Freight	7:47	A. M.
Freight	11:43	P. M.
GOING WEST.		
Sterling Passenger	1:42	P. M.
Pacific Express	3:42	"
Marshalltown Passenger	12:45	"
Denver Passenger	2:05	A. M.
Freight (except Monday)	5:45	"
Freight	12:45	P. M.
Freight	3:40	"
Freight	5:40	"
Freights carrying passengers.		
Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.		

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.		
GOING SOUTH.		
Passenger	11:04 A. M.	
Passenger	3:30 "	
New Passenger	5:57 P. M.	
GOING NORTH.		
Passenger	2:15 P. M.	
Passenger	12:37 A. M.	
New Passenger	6:16 A. M.	
W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.		
*Daily except Sunday.		
Daily except Monday		

LEE'S SURRENDER.

THE IMPRESSION THE NEWS PRODUCED ON HIS SOLDIERS.

Consternation and Amazement Which Spread Through the Ranks Like a Conflagration—The Blow Felt Most Keenly. Talk of the Men.

We had reached Christiansburg late in the evening of the 10th of April. The command had halted for the night and the troops were about to go into camp, but the column was still closing up and the larger part of it was still on the road. I remember that Gen. Echols and I were dismounted and standing upon the turnpike, surrounded by the soldiers. We were talking about some ordinary matter to which I had called his attention. Just then Lieut. Clay galloped up and asked where he could find the general. Gen. Echols indicated his presence, and Clay approached and silently handed him a dispatch. Gen. Echols opened and read it. I instantly perceived that it contained momentous and disastrous news. His face became intensely flushed, and then grew deadly pale. He quietly requested me to follow him out of the throng. I did so, and when we were a few paces away he read me the dispatch, which was from Gen. Lomax, and in these words: "Gen. Lee surrendered this morning at or near Appomattox court house. I am trying with my own division and the remnants of Fitz Lee's and Rosser's divisions to arrange to make a junction with you."

Although prepared to hear of disaster, I had not expected anything so dreadful as this, and the announcement almost stunned me. I can never forget the feeling of utter dismay and despair with which I heard it, or the impression it produced upon the troops when the information reached them.

Gen. Echols had not intended to immediately divulge it. After a brief conference we agreed that the news should be concealed, if possible, from the men until the next day, and communicated that night only to the brigade and regimental commanders. We hoped that some plan might be devised which would enable us to hold the troops together until we could learn what policy would be pursued by Mr. Davis, and whether it would be our duty to endeavor to join Gen. Johnston. But to conceal such a fact when even one man was aware of it was impossible. Before we had concluded our brief conversation we knew from the hum and stir in the anxious, dark-browed crowds nearest to us, the restless oscillation of the long column as a whisper flew along it, the excitement which soon grew almost to tumult, that the terrible tidings had gotten abroad. That night no man slept. Strangely as the declaration may now sound, there was not one of the 6,000 or 7,000 then gathered at Christiansburg who had entertained the slightest thought that such an event could happen, and, doubtless, that feeling pervaded the ranks of the Confederacy.

RICHMOND HAD FALLEN.
We knew that Richmond had fallen. We knew that the heroic army which had so long defended Richmond was in retreat. We knew that it would be nomadic. That its operations could no longer be conducted upon the methods which support regular warfare, and that everything necessary to maintain its efficiency was lost. We could hazard no conjecture as to what would be done; yet, that the army of northern Virginia, with Lee at its head, would ever surrender had never entered our minds. Therefore, the indescribable consternation and amazement which spread like a conflagration through the ranks when the thing was told can scarcely be imagined by one who has not had a similar experience.

For four years the people of the southern states had lived under a separate government of their own, and had looked upon themselves as constituting a distinct nationality. The very fact that those four years had been years of struggle, danger and sacrifice only the more intensified their aspirations for political separation and independent governmental existence.

What at first may have been with the mass of the population mere prejudice, as some have claimed, or at best but an ideal love of the freedom which, in its widest sense, means the right of the people of every sovereign community to control, without interference or restriction, their own affairs, had grown into an ardent wish for the maintenance of the Confederacy, and a devotion to their southern land which was limitless. Previous attachment to their native soil, all the ideas and traditions they had been reared to believe and cherish, all that contributes to make up what is wise and good, as well as what, in excess, may be wrong in patriotism, was connected in their minds with the contest in which they were engaged and the efforts they were making. They were almost ready to believe that all future hope, and life itself, depended upon success.

FELT THE BLOW KEENLY.

To all who read this, save those who shared the sentiment, it may seem incredible that the southern people and soldiery can have really felt the blow so keenly. I will ask such skeptics to imagine the impression that would be produced upon them by the conviction that

this country had been suddenly subjugated by some foreign power, and was about to be overrun and permanently occupied by its armies and governed by its agents. The south expected in defeat to be reduced to just such a condition. Gen. Lee and his army had been so identified in our minds with the Confederate cause that to lose them was like taking the heart from the body.

During all that night officers and men were congregated in groups and crowds discussing the news, and it was curious to observe how the training and discipline of veteran soldiers were manifested even amid all this deep feeling and wild excitement. There was not one act of violence, not a harsh or insulting word spoken; the officers were treated with the same respect which they had previously received, and although many of the infantrymen who lived in that part of Virginia went off that night without leave and returned to their homes, none who remained were insubordinate or failed to obey orders with alacrity.

Great fires, larger and more numerous than ordinary camp fires, were lighted and kept burning. Every group had its orators, who, succeeding each other, spoke continuously. The men rushed from one crowd to another, hundreds sometimes collecting about a peculiarly fervid speaker. Every conceivable suggestion was offered. Some advocated a guerrilla warfare; some proposed marching to the trans-Mississippi, and thence to Mexico. The more practical and reasonable, of course, proposed that an effort to join Gen. Johnston should immediately be made. Many, doubtless, thought of surrender, but I do not remember to have heard it mentioned.—Gen. Duke, in Southern Bivouac.

"SLUMMING" IN LONDON.

About the "Jolliest" Dissipation Known to the Fashionable World.

"There is one English fashion which the Anglo-manics have not yet succeeded in introducing in New York," said the European buyer of a large silk house a few days ago, "and that is slumming. In London, visiting the slums is believed to be about the jolliest and most fetching dissipation known to the world. The subject has been the butt of the comic weekly artists of London for some months now, and no well-regulated member of society can afford to miss a slumming party during the season."

"They do it up in great shape over there, you know. An Englishman must dress for every expedition, no matter whether it is a trip to Africa or a walk to the corner. In slumming women run to cloaks and men to long coats. These outer garments are believed to ward off disease, though exactly how they do it when the wearers breathe the foul air of the slums is difficult to imagine. When they return to the house of their hostess or chaperone the young people all throw off these wraps in the passage, and the wraps are aired by the servants and returned by messenger the following day. A supper, more or less elaborate, follows the 'slum,' as the excitement makes all hands hungry and talkative. There are always two policemen with the party, and, as a rule, not more than five or six people go along. London tramps are liable to prove surly and ill-tempered when their homes are invaded."

"The party starts from the hostess' house in carriages at 11 o'clock or perhaps midnight, although that is pretty late, and drive to the heart of the London slums. Here they wander through the quarters of the poor, the outcast and the lost ones of the great town, pushing their way into rooms where drunken louts, repulsive women and scraggy and unkempt children lie sleeping like so many worms in a bait box. They go everywhere, for the police do not recognize the rights of any of the paupers, and bang their way ruthlessly ahead. The high born men and women gaze upon their dirty fellow creatures, visit their opium dens, their drinking places, dance halls—or, rather, cellars—and invade their living rooms. When they've had all their stomachs and eyes will stand they return to their supper. It never occurs to them, of course, that the cost of one such meal as they discuss would lift a mountain of misery and woe from the backs of the poor they have just visited. Philanthropy is not a proper fad now across the water."

"Is there no slumming in New York?"

"Oh, occasionally parties of men send down to police headquarters and secure the services of a detective for a trip through Baxter, Mulberry and Mott streets; but slumming is not recognized as a fashionable amusement." —New York Sun.

Visit to New York Chinatown.

My first visit to our New York Chinatown fascinated me, and I have since been there many times, and I like the Chinese. They are clean, respectful and wonderfully polite. The much vaunted politeness of the Frenchman is nowhere besides the genuine courtesy of the Chinese. Of course they have their vices. They are inveterate gamblers, and opium is everywhere. Almost every Chinaman owns his own "lay out," and the smell of the burning drug is in every house. But I don't know that it is any worse than our much more frequent whisky bottle. It does not certainly engender so many fights, and when a Chinaman does fight he does not do much damage, unless he uses a knife. In this, as in everything else, the Chinaman is a creature of habit.

The Chinese manner of fighting is to grab each other's pigtail with the left and hammer away with the right; when he tackles a short-haired man he is nowhere; his left hand goes clawing wildly around the back of his opponent's head, and failing to catch the pigtail, he seems not to know what to do with his right. When we remember that it is the very lowest class of Chinese which have come to this country, it is remarkable how well they behave. One custom, however, gives an insight into the Chinaman's character. Confucius said: "Whoever giveth a cup of tea to him who asks hath done a good act, which shall be remembered in the time of trouble." No charge is made for tea in the restaurants and in the barber's shop, the grocery stores, the gambling houses, and the opium dens. A pot of tea stands always ready for any who choose to drink.—Allan Forman in Cleveland Leader.

Goats for the Dairy.

In England they now have a special breed of goats for the dairy, and an association has been formed, the best animals registered in a flock book, and a general improvement determined on. In fact, an illustration of a celebrated dairy goat, recently appearing in an English paper, showed such a capacity of udder as to compare favorably with some cows now in our dairies. And why should not the goat be given a useful place among

our domestic animals? If it can be so improved as to give large quantities of milk, it will largely contribute to the assistance of those who have no facilities for keeping a cow, while their prolificacy will place them within the reach of all.

The she goat sometimes gives as much as six quarts of milk, if they are superior milkers, and the milk is not only rich in cream, but in all the elements that form a complete food. Butter is not made from goats' milk, but some of the richest and best flavored cheeses are produced from it. We predict that ere long we will begin to import strains of good milking goats from Europe.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

An Interview With John Morrissey.

George Alfred Townsend once told me how he succeeded in obtaining from Morrissey a sketch of his life, which the latter declared was the best ever published. One evening Townsend visited the club and engaged Mr. Morrissey in general conversation. After a few minutes in the house a stroll was taken in the grounds and the gentlemen seated themselves in a summer house lighted by a single gas jet. Little by little the events in the life of the ex-pugilist and ex-congressman were skillfully drawn out, and, unobserved by him, dates, etc., were noted by the interviewer on his cuffs. A short time after, aided by his wonderful memory, Mr. Townsend wove together a sketch that was published in a western paper, and Mr. Morrissey pronounced it correct and the smartest trick ever played on him by a newspaper man.—Cor. New York World.

Mr. Conkling and His Practice.

Mr. Conkling pays no attention to politics. He rarely converses on political topics with even his most intimate friends. His thoughts are concentrated on the practice of his profession, and he is rapidly accumulating a fortune. He is the pink of neatness, but he is neither expensive nor extravagant in his tastes and habits. I never saw him in a cab, and have seen him only once in a horse car. He usually walks to his office and from there to the court room. Not long ago I saw him rush into a beer saloon, drink foaming lager, and regale himself at the free lunch counter. It was to save time, not money. A fortune secured, he may, like Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, re-enter the political lists and make New York politics more lively than it has been made since the days of Silas Wright.—New York Letter.

Going and Coming.

"Good-by, father."
"Good-by, my son; God bless you."
And the train starts, bearing the boy away to college. The old man watches it until it is out of sight, and brushing away his tears, turns to a friend.

"There goes my boy to get an education. I tell you, sir, it's something to have a boy like that!" and the happy father turns, and getting into his wagon, which is standing near by, drives home.

A year has gone by, and the same wagon is standing in the same place, and the old man, with a radiant face, is waiting for the train which is bringing his boy home. It comes puffing into the depot, and the toy steps down.

"Hello, gov'nor."
The old man says nothing; those careless words and that careless tone have struck him to the heart. Again there are tears in his eyes, but he does not say, "I tell you, sir, it's something to have a boy like that."—New Haven Register.

The Druids' Doctrine.

The ancient Druids of England kept a good part of their religion a secret from the common people. Some people think there were Druidesses as well as Druids; but if there were they were not told the secret doctrine. The Druids seem to have been a kind of magicians.—Boston Budget.

Seeking a Beautiful Melody.

The British museum has purchased from Mrs. Balfe a musical album left by her husband, in which are to be found the original sketches for the airs, concert pieces, finales and scenes of various kinds belonging to his different operas. The sketches that have been turned to account are crossed over with penmarks, and the book is full of ideas and suggestions of which the fertile composer had made no practical use. Balfe worked with great facility, but he took trouble with his work all the same, and in the well known "situation" in "The Bohemian Girl," where the favorite tenor song "When Other Lips" occurs, he placed, one after the other, four different airs before he could find one that completely satisfied him. These airs, with different rhythms and different tempi, are all set down in the album, including one which had been learned by the tenor, W. H. Harrison, and rehearsed with orchestra when, at the last moment—constantly urged by his wife to think of something better—Balfe was suddenly visited by the beautiful melody which, with her approval, he finally adopted.—Manchester Guardian.

A Razor Crank.

"Do you know?" said my barber the other day as he finished whistling "There's Razors in the Air," "that there is a newspaper man in this city who keeps thirty-one razors on hand ready for use all the while? Well, there is just such a man here, and he hasn't even been mentioned as a candidate for the insane asylum, either." I was down in Grabenstatter's barber shop a while ago, and this man came in and inquired how much the "honing" of his razors would be. I naturally supposed he had two razors. Imagine my surprise when the tonsorial artist said \$10, and handed out a bundle as big as a loaf of bread. I inquired into the matter and discovered that each razor was numbered for a day of the month, and no razor was used but once within that length of time.—Buffalo Courier.

A Curious War Experience.

Thomas Cowing, now connected with the Fergus Falls land office, has had a war experience worth repeating. In one of the bloody battles of '63 he was shot through and through and left for dead. A surgeon, passing by and believing his to be a hopeless case, gave him a dose of poison to end his misery. Three weeks later Cowing was back in the field of duty. He met the surgeon who gave him the poison and asked him what it was. "Well," replied the astounded official, "I gave you enough of one of the deadliest poisons that there is to kill three men." Despite that fact, Cowing lived to tell the story and to become a capable officeholder.—Pioneer Press "Voices."

Young man, you have it within yourself to amount to something. In fact, the world expects you to. See that you do not disappoint it.—Jud Lafazan.

For Cotton	For Woolen	For LINEN	For Flannel
For Dishes	For Pots	For Kettles	For PANS
For Mothers	For Daughters	For Cooks	For Laundry
For Kitchen	For BATH	For Stable	For CLOSET
For Rich	For Poor	For EVERYBODY	For Everything

For these and other purposes, USE
SANTA CLAUS SOAP
 Made by N. K. Fairbank & Co., CHICAGO.

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 —THE—
STANDARD PIANO ALBUM.
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FEED STABLE
 See it and Buy it. It is The Latest.
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Our feed stable is large and commodious, and CHARGES REASONABLE.

MRS. S. PECK, Proprietress.
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Steam Boat Excursions!

Is now ready with his

STEAM YACHT

To accommodate Excursion Parties. Orders and any information as to prices sent through the post office to Grand Detour, or Dixon, will receive prompt attention.

W. E. SHEFFIELD

200 GIRLS WANTED

From 16 to 35 years of age to work in Corset Factory. Steady work every day in the year at good wages. Apply in person or write to THE CHICAGO CORSET CO., Aurora, Ill.

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Is the time to buy your

HARD COAL | COAL | HARD COAL.

But before you buy, see the

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WILKSBARRE.

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